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SONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1917.

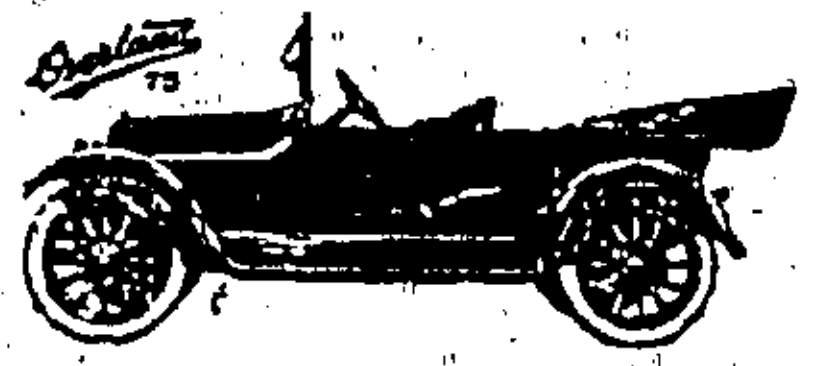
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Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE PEACE MANOEUVRES.

BRITAIN AND THE PAPAL
PEACE NOTE.

London, Sept. 23.

The Press Association understands
that the German reply to the Pope
will not accelerate the British reply,
on the contrary, it may have exactly
the opposite effect.

BRITISH COMMENT ON THE
GERMAN REPLY.

London, Sept. 23.

The following statement from a
competent source is telegraphed by
Reuter:—

"It seems hardly necessary,
especially in view of President
Wilson's reply to the Pope, to
comment lengthily on the German
reply, but it may be pointed out
that it does not contain a single
word regarding restoration and re-

paration. The recent history, especially
the correspondence between the
Kaiser and the ex-Tsar of Russia,
published a few days ago, forms an
interesting commentary on the
Kaiser's contention that the pre-

servation of peace has been his prin-
cipal task. The sympathy expressed
by Germany with moral power of
right comes well from a power with
such a bloodstained record."

—LONDON PRESS VIEWS.
The Evening News states that the
Kaiser's hypocritical claptrap shows
the "Pecksniffian" ruler at his best.

The Star says that the word "re-
paration" still sticks in the Kaiser's
throat. The Allies cannot regard the
reply as a satisfactory basis for
negotiation.

The Evening Standard says that
the Kaiser wants a German peace,
but a satisfactory peace is not attain-
able by exchanging vague "window
notes," but by constant pressure.

The Westminster Gazette states
that the replies do not take us far
toward the goal which President
Wilson assigned before peace is pos-
sible, but it is most significant that
Germany and Austria should agree
in the principles of disarmament and
arbitration.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that a
document which does not mention
Belgium or the other explicit objects
for which the Allies are fighting, can-
not divert them for a moment from
their own measures to restore peace.

The Globe states that it is not the
Pope, but Field-Marshal Sir Douglas
Haig who will hasten peace.

The Observer states that Germany is
trying to entangle the Allies into peace
talk to prevent them concentrating on
definite action to finish the war.

The Sunday Times states that the
Central Empires have at length been
completely mastered in the field. They
urge disarmament because they ap-
prehend starvation, revolution, and anarchy.

FRENCH COMMENT.
PARIS, Sept. 23.

La Liberté states that the game of
chicken continues.

The Temps says that the reservations
and quibbling make the peace propo-
sitions valueless.

THE VATICAN DISILLUSIONED.
It is stated that the Austrian and
German replies have disillusioned the
Vatican because the statement of their
intentions is less specific than those of
the Pope himself.

Italian political circles regard the
instance of predation of a small and
weak state and the liberty of the seas as a
direct challenge to Great Britain.

THE AMERICAN VIEW.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.

The opinion is expressed in official
circles that the German and Aus-
trian replies to the Pope contain
nothing that will in any way alter
the position of the United States as
it is outlined in President Wilson's
reply.

DUTCH COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 23.

The Telegraf states that the Aus-
trian and German replies are merely
another attempt to mislead and dis-
miss their opponents.

The Handelsblad states that the
Allies are not likely to negotiate since
Belgium was not mentioned.

The Het Volk says that it is useless to
have expectations upon the German
Note, because it is not known what the
Germans would surrender of the
conquered territory nor on what
conditions.

The Catholic organ Tijd states that it
is delighted with the German Note
because it does not blow trumpet
fanfares. The paper admits however,
that the Note has deficiencies.

SPANISH COMMENT.

MADRID, Sept. 23.

The Epoca says the German reply is
vague and indefinite and does not bring
peace a foot nearer.

THE BERLIN VIEW.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 23.

The Berlin newspapers dwell in
dignified language on Germany's reply,
declaring that it avoids every word that
could wound their opponents and
breathes a new spirit that creates a
new situation, but the pan-Germans
condemn the references to disarmament
and arbitration as precarious.

PEACE RUMOURS IN RUSSIA.

COMMENTS THEY EVOKE.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 23.

The majority of the newspapers
comment on the prevalence of Peace
rumours throughout Russia and declare
concerning them the firm determination
of the Russians to carry on the war.

The Committee of National Defence
has issued an appeal to all citizens to
concentrate for a successful finish.

It is stated that the forthcoming
Democratic Conference will be uncon-
promising regarding Peace proposals.

The Democratic organ, Russki
Soyuz, says the present German condi-
tions would create an immense Germany
from Berlin to Bagdad, and signify the
defeat of the proletariat and the triumph
of the enemy imperialists who are
obtaining encouragement from Russia's
military weakness. The pressing need
therefore is to reinforce the Army's
fighting capacity.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK BY
SUBMARINE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The Admiralty announces that a
German submarine torpedoed and
sank a British destroyer in the
approaches to the Channel. There
are 50 survivors.

THE BALKAN FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL RAID BY FRENCH
AND ALBANIAN.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

A French Eastern communiqué
states: A French detachment co-
operating with Essad Pasha's
Albanians successfully raided Skutari
Valley and took 442 Austrian pris-
oners. The Austrians suffered
heavy loss.

A British official report from
Belgrade reports: We expected a
detachment from Skutari to the north-
west of Serbia.

(Continued on Page 5)

INTIMATIONS

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of THE BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AND In the Matter of THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1911 and 1913.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a PETITION was on the 24th day of September 1917, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong by the above named Company to confirm an alteration of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 10th day of July 1917 and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 10th day of August 1917 and which Resolution runs as follows:—

"That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting."

AND notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before his Honour Sir William Reeves, the Chief Justice, on WEDNESDAY the 4th day of October 1917 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and any person interested in the said Company whether as a Creditor, Policy Holder, or otherwise, desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Ordinances should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel, for the purpose, and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned, the Company's Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1917,
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON

& HARSTON,
1 Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Company.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the CITY HALL, on WEDNESDAY, 28th September, 1917, at 5.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August, of electing office-bearers for the ensuing year, &c.

R. HENDERSON,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, Sept. 19, 1917. 2120

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, on SATURDAY the 29th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1917. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 29th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.
General Managers,
Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1917. 2083

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a PETITION was on the 24th day of September 1917, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong by the above named Company to confirm an alteration of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 10th day of July 1917 and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 10th day of August 1917 and which Resolution runs as follows:—

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Dated this 10th day of September, 1917,
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& HARSTON,
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Hongkong,
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Dated this 10th day of September, 1917,
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON
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1 Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong,
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VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

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THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

A STIRRING APPEAL.

Since the revolution began there has been a great deal of talking in Russia. While much of it has been bad, some, says the Petrograd correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," has been of the highest order. But perhaps no more eloquent address has been delivered in Russia since the day on which the Tsar ceased to rule than the simple but stirring and dignified appeal which General Alexieff made to a group of soldiers' delegates, standing among them in a barrack courtyard at headquarters, a few days before he retired from the Chief Command. As this speech failed to reach England by telegraph a translation of it in a condensed form is made from the Russian Press:—

General Alexieff said:—I have already told you what our position is. Our Allies are waiting themselves out in battle. The Italians began an advance and are doing well and beating the Austrians, but neither for them is it an easy matter, because the Austrians have begun to take troops from our front and throw them on to the Italian front. On our front few of the enemy remain. No later than yesterday the head of a division was here from the Pripiet, and said that when he inspected the positions and ordered the direction of the fire to be checked—a few rounds were fired into a couple of villages—there was no answer whatever. Only after some time a couple of bomb-throwers threw a few bombs, which fell about a very short of the battery. That gives me the right to think that the enemy has transferred, not only his infantry, but also a large part of his artillery to the Western front, where his cause is becoming more and more difficult every day.

As you know, both the English and the French—and especially the English, a stubborn, firm, and enduring nation—when they have once taken a matter in hand, carry it through to the end. But division after division is transferred to the western front, which, in the end, will make it possible for Hadenburg, if not to upset, at any rate to arrest the further development of the Allies' victorious advance. And it will end with this—that the Germans will transfer their divisions to our front. In the course of a month and a half they can accumulate on our front such a "fat" as will break through our position somewhere or another.

PART AND PRESENT CONDITIONS.
It is in 1915, when the north-western front (Eighth Army) was on any shoulders, we had to retire or retreat, it was because there were no cartridges and no shells. The men were such that sometimes in the evening when the armies telegraphed to me: "Send us more shells." I have in reserve for the whole of the Eighth Army together 7,000 shells. When they prayed for cartridges

I sometimes had for the whole of the Eighth Army only 200,000—it was such that there were a million. We lived on hunger, and sometimes absolutely starving for military stores. Now we are in an absolutely different position. Possibly during the whole period of the war we have not had such a comparative wealth as that of which we now dispose. At the present time I have so many shells at reserve that the front and the army are already begging me not to send more as they have nowhere to keep them. Thanks to the help of our Allies, we have many heavy guns—not as many as they have but in any case, thank God, we have never had so many as we have at the present time. Never have our supplies of shells for heavy guns been so abundant as now. Never, perhaps, during the whole period of the war have our circumstances been so favourable as they have come to be at the present time, and never has the enemy before us been so weak, never have things been so difficult for him. If we do not now give temporary help to our Allies it is only because (let us be frank) we are all a little ill. And not only a little—we are seriously ill. That is intelligible. In the course of two and a half or three months we have had to do and experience what other nations have succeeded in spreading out over decades at least. Of course, no organisation, not even the healthiest and strongest, could digest in so short a time all that fate has sent us.

A FURTHER APPEAL.
But we must take counsel with our minds, with our hearts, with our sacred obligations to our country, with our duty to our children and grandchildren. Fate itself gives us the possibility of making our fatherland happy, perhaps for ever, at any rate for a hundred years. And if we do not do it, we shall have fastened upon us commercial treaties from which we shall be unable to shake ourselves free, and our children also. They will have to bear the burden on their shoulders. It will be no justification to say that we were ill. They will have the right to say: "Why did they not make a last effort to smash an enemy, who was already in the throes of death, whom the Frenchman and the Englishman had already gripped, and whom the Italian had begun to grip?" We are the sons of Russia, strong, gallant, dauntless, as the past three years of the war have shown. Everyone of your regiments has some cause for pride. Impossible that now, when the war is drawing to an end, when, perhaps, one strong push will compel the German to sue for peace, when all indications show that the enemy is exhausted, we are going to internise with him at the front. Impossible that in such last minutes our army will not stir its mighty shoulders, shake itself free from this illness, and finish the war for the glory of our dear fatherland. Impossible that we shall not fulfil our obligations to our Allies. Of course, we are weary. Who is there that must not admit it? After three years of war and sitting in the trenches, it is natural to be weary. But then, if the enemy also weary? Has he then

been able to relieve his men? Look, and you will find that he has brought all his old men to the front. This passing illness makes us waste precious time, and miss the chance of finishing the war quickly. One good victory, one good push, and I can tell you fearlessly that we shall reach the very conclusion of peace. Each of us must forget his own interests for a comparatively short time. Then happy days will soon come for us, when each will be able to think of the ordering of his own life and his own welfare. Now each of us must give, according to his strength and possibilities, everything to our exhausted fatherland.

You are the picked men of your regiments, and I have for you a petition—a prayer—a command (the general made long pauses between these three words). Believe me, it is not easy for me to say that. To think that it is possible to live in such conditions that a commander must appeal to every man with a petition and a prayer to do his work! But we are ill, and it is out of respect for that illness that I do this, that I do anything that will rouse the love for your country which is slumbering in you. Tell your comrades from me, tell them that the business of war in a time of war demands great sacrifices from us. All you, my friends, know of what I am speaking, and I will say nothing more, for it is difficult for me to talk about it. I wait in patience for the moment when the Lord will enlighten our minds, and I believe that time is near, and this belief upholds me here. Soon I shall go to the regiments in the hope that the Russian army will burst like a thunderstorm on our noisy, and possibly strong, but nevertheless weakened, enemy. And that thunderstorm which will rattle on his head will be the last drop, and will finish him, and compel him to accept all our conditions of peace. Little remains to be done, but we must work. We must take an example from our Allies. Impossible that we, strong and brave; will merely read of the deeds of others, and will not defend our Russia, and rejoice with news of our own victories. That must not be.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows poor assimilation powers are decreasing.

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REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

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Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst,
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generally. It is everything you could wish
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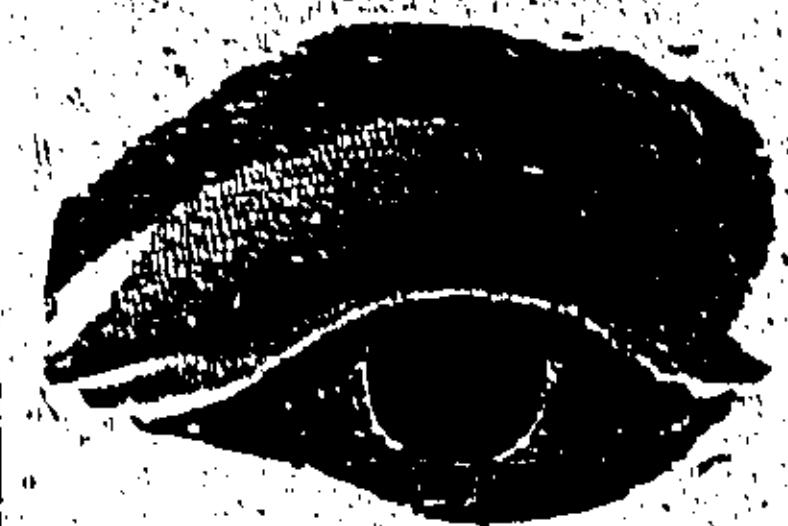
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NO. 2 DOCK, Kowloon	107	10	10	10
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NO. 5 DOCK, Kowloon	107	10	10	10
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SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.

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Hongkong December 4, 1915.



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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned):

TUESDAY,

the 25th September, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, PICTURES, etc., etc.

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware, etc.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, including Large 6-Fold Blackwood Screen with 4-Coloured Panels, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc., Tennis Poles and Netting.

A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilts, etc.

Also
One Large Hall Clock.
PIANO by Collard & Collard, Schiedmayer & Soehne, Stuttgart.

One Pair Old Pekinese Brass Lions. (Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

ARE YOU NEVER ILL?

It took centuries for medical science to find out that the Blood is the Life. Now, it is known that if the blood were always abundant, rich and pure, very few people would ever be ill. It was not until the end of the 19th century that an instrument was invented for measuring the red part of the blood. Then doctors could tell just how anemic a patient had become, and with medicine to make new blood, the patient soon got well.

All food must be turned into blood before it can nourish the body; but when a person who is run down cannot make sufficient blood from food to keep the body in health, then blood-making medicine is required.

The simplest and best of blood-makers, suitable for home use by everyone, is Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. When a course of these pills is taken, their good effect is soon shown in an improved appetite, stronger nerves, a sound digestion, and ability to master your work and enjoy leisure hours. For women there is prompt relief and prevention of ailments which make life a burden. You will do well to begin Dr. Williams' pink pills without delay by getting a supply from any dealer, or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 South Street, Shanghai, who send 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$8.00, post free.

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned):

THURSDAY,

the 27th September, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Kowloon, (Godown No. 25).

The following SUNDRY GOODS:—
3 Large rolls of Composition Runner for machinery rooms, (3 feet wide), 1 x 40 gallon cask heavy Oil,
4 crates of Glass Jars,
10 x 40 gallon Drums Carbolinum,
3 x 10 gallon Drums Spirits of Wine,
70 bags Stone Nuts,
3 bags Shell "blacklips,"
30 bags Cocoa Nibs (damaged),
7 cases Shell "blacklips,"
20 cases Mineral Water "Sauerbrunnen."

Also immediately following the above sale: (in Godown 51), on the same premises, the undermentioned, (in Bond),
11 cases Houses of Lords Whisky,
20 cases of Beer.
On view from Tuesday the 25th inst. at noon.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 14, 1917. 2105

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

MONDAY,

the 1st October, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TWO LARGE HAND PRINTING PRESSES.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 21, 1917. 2129

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned), on

TUESDAY,

the 9th October, 1917, commencing at 4.45 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF VALUABLE POSTAGE STAMPS, including many rare varieties. Catalogues will be issued. On view from Monday the 8th October.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 18, 1917. 2118

MARTIN'S
APOL & STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all kinds of ailments. It is a powerful purgative and blood purifier. It is the only remedy of its kind. It is the only remedy of its kind. It is the only remedy of its kind.

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PILLS

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

These three remedies are the only ones of their kind. They are the only remedies of their kind. They are the only remedies of their kind.

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE PEACE MANŒUVRES.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO PAPAL NOTE.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 22.
The German reply to the Pope says that the Kaiser has long and gratefully followed his Holiness's efforts to alleviate the sufferings caused by the war and to hasten the end of hostilities. He cherishes a lively desire that the Pope's latest step will be successful.

The Kaiser lengthily recounts the efforts which, he says, he has made, throughout his reign, to preserve peace. In the face of provocations and temptations he strove to the last in the crisis preceding the war, peaceably to settle the conflict, and after the outbreak of war was the first to declare his readiness to negotiate peace.

The care with which the Imperial Government has discussed and answered the questions raised in the Papal Note, proves how earnestly it desires to find a practical basis for a just and lasting peace.

The Government welcomes, especially, the conviction expressed by the Pope that in future the power of arms must be superseded by the power of right. We share the view of his Holiness regarding the importance of definite rules and safeguards for a simultaneous, reciprocal limitation of armaments and the freedom and community of the seas.

The Government welcomes the idea of deciding international differences by peaceful methods, especially arbitration. The Government will in this respect support every proposal compatible with the vital interests of the Empire and people. Germany, owing to her geographical situation and economic requirements, must rely upon peaceful intercourse with her neighbours and distant countries. No people has more reason to desire, instead of the universal hatred of battle, a conciliatory and fraternal spirit between nations. The important thing for the nations is to lay more stress on what unites them than on what divides them. Then conditions of existence will be created rendering impossible a repetition of this great world catastrophe.

Only on this condition can lasting peace be founded, promoting an intellectual approachment and a return of the economic prosperity of human society.

We hope our enemies may also find in the ideas of the Pope a basis for the preparation of peace corresponding to a spirit of reasonableness with regard to the situation in Europe.

The reply does not mention Belgium.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S REPLY.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 22.
The Austrian Emperor's reply to the Pope's Peace Note says:—

"Throughout the war we have always looked to your Holiness, who is inaccessible to all influence; to find a way to peace; therefore, we wholeheartedly support the proposal that the belligerents shall negotiate for an understanding with a view to a reduction of armaments, the freedom of the seas and compulsory arbitration of international disputes."

"If agreements realising this sublime idea are reached, then it would not be difficult to settle the remaining questions, and the nations could attain complete freedom of movement on the seas—access to new sources of prosperity."

GENERAL SMUTS AND THE WAR POSITION.

OUR ADVANTAGE MUST BE PRESERVED.

LONDON, Sept. 22.
The Lord Mayor of Sheffield, referring to the forthcoming visit of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe and General Smuts, said that General Smuts told him on Thursday: "The war is won. The Boers in South Africa knew they had lost, but continued fighting for six months. That is the position to-day. The Germans know we have won, but they will continue fighting until we do not maintain our determination and press our advantages till we bring off a smashing victory, there is a possibility of our losing."

GERMAN INTRIGUES IN AMERICA.

MORE ASTONISHING DISCLOSURES.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The Times Washington Correspondent states that the Committee of Public Information publishes a long expose of German intrigues in America, accompanied by photographic exhibits, including facsimiles of receipts to the German Embassy.

One is for \$7,000, paid to the journalist, Archibald, who was caught carrying Dr. Dunham's despatches.

Another is for \$1,000, paid to Edwin Emerson, who went to Germany as a war correspondent for a New York paper. Emerson is now believed to be in Africa.

There are also photographs of documents which portray Captain von Papen of paying for the bombing of ships.

A mass of documents, seized at Dr. von Igel's so-called Advertising Bureau in 1915, show the extraordinary ramifications of the German Government's spy system and the plotting of outrages. They prove the connection of German diplomats with the Irish revolutionary movement and that it was a New York Irishman who acted as a go-between for the Germans in their dealings with Roger Casement.

One cipher document, addressed to Count Bernstorff in April, 1916, incriminates Daniel Colahan, a Justice of the New York Supreme Court, who was a prominent Irish-American. In this document Colahan says:—"A revolution in Ireland can only be successful if supported by Germany; therefore help is necessary, consisting primarily of aerial attacks on England and a diversion of the fleet, simultaneously with an Irish Revolution; then the landing of troops, arms and munition in Ireland and possibly, officers from Zeppelins. This would enable the Irish ports to be closed against England, the establishment of submarine stations on the Irish coast and the cutting off of the supply of food for England. The success of the revolution may decide the war."

THE VICTORY IN FLANDERS.

COUNTER-ATTACKS HEAVILY REPULSED.

ALL POSITIONS MAINTAINED. OVER 3,000 PRISONERS.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Further evidence shows the continuous and obstinate nature of the counter-attacks yesterday, in which the enemy suffered exceptionally heavy losses without gaining any advantage.

Minor fighting occurred to-day on different parts of the battle front. We advanced our line at a number of points and further counter-attacks were beaten off.

This morning, English County troops on our right captured a collection of trenches and strong concrete points to the south of Tower Hamlets. The enemy later launched powerful counter-attacks against Tower Hamlets ridge. They were repulsed after heavy fighting.

The Liverpool and Lancashire Regiments, to the east of St. Julien, took possession of a fortified farm and cleared up a number of dug-outs and strong points fronting the new position.

Our artillery broke up a counter-attack to the east of Langemark this evening.

The prisoners in yesterday's fighting are now reported to exceed 3,000.

GOOD WORK BY AIRCRAFT.

During the first two hours of yesterday's attack low clouds and drizzling rain made flying almost impossible, but our aeroplanes flew low and bombed an aerodrome near Courtrai and attacked bodies of infantry. The weather improving later contact was maintained with the advancing troops. Aeroplanes and balloons gave the artillery observations regarding the location of troops preparing to counter-attack, and reported how our artillery dealt with the situation during the attack. The aeroplanes fired 25,000 machine-gun rounds from heights of a hundred to a thousand feet at infantry in the trenches and shell-holes and at approaching reinforcements.

During the daytime 68 bombs were dropped on Leedepoel railway station; 95 on aerodromes to the north-east of Lille; and 103 on billets, butments and ammunition dumps in the battle area. During the night two tons of bombs were dropped on Leedepoel. Bombers and Zeppelins were active in the middle of the day, were active in attempting to interfere with our artillery and air bombing and low flying machines. When the weather improved the aeroplanes kept well to the east of the line and destroyed a number of German aeroplanes. Ten enemy machines were destroyed and six driven down. Ten of our own are missing.

ITALIAN FRONT.

THE STRUGGLE FOR SAN GABRIELE.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The Times Correspondent at Italian Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday says that there has been a truce in the infantry fighting at San Gabriele, but great shells are steadily falling on the mountain.

The situation has been unchanged since September 13. Neither side is able to hold the crest, and the desperate attempts of the Austrians, who have been strongly reinforced, to drive back the Italians, have failed.

"RUNAWAY KITE BALLOONS."

EXCITING SCENES IN SOUTH LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Exciting scenes were witnessed in South London when the cables of four run-away kite-balloons became entangled in a gusty wind. Two airmen were thrown out and killed. The balloons were eventually shot down.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

GENERAL ALEXIEFF'S SUCCESSOR.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 22.

General Tcheremissoff, who is mentioned as the successor to General Alexieff, is stated to be popular in revolutionary circles. He is determined to restore discipline in the Army with out recourse to extreme measures.

As regards the Democratic Conference to be held on the 25th inst., to decide the future forms of the Constitution and Government, it is pointed out in official circles that, as it is summoned by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, the Government is not bound to participate.

THE KORNILOFF INQUIRY.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 22.

The Minister of Justice has reported to the Cabinet that from the first results of the Korniloff inquiry, it appeared that most of the officers arrested did not participate in the plot. They will be released immediately.

A telegram from the Mobilisation Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, complains to M. Kerensky, who is still at Headquarters, that the guard over General Korniloff and his associates is not strict enough, and insists upon their removal from the hotel to prison, and that the guard be changed.

REGENERATION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

THE NEW WAR MINISTER'S METHOD.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 22.

General Verkhovsky, the Minister for War, has returned from Headquarters and has explained his plan to regenerate the Army to the Executive of the Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates. He said that there were two ways of regeneration—one was Korniloff's way, repression by bloodshed; the other was his own way, viz. by implanting healthy ideas of discipline in all ranks. "Korniloff's method," he said, "was false and dangerous because the army consists of the people in arms. My method has been applied in Moscow with excellent results. I am going to apply it on all fronts and at the rear. Korniloff's foolish enterprise seriously compromised the relations between the soldiers and commanders. To counteract it the Government has decided to replace Commanders not enjoying the confidence of the troops by others, independently of rank but on condition that they are experienced in the conduct of military operations and are free from suspicion politically."

General Verkhovsky:—"It is impossible for General Alexieff to remain in the post of Generalissimo because he does not understand the psychology of the troops to-day. The whole of the Great Headquarters must be reformed and a personage enjoying the general confidence must be placed at the head of the Army. Another most important problem is the reduction of the numerical strength of the effectives, which does not correspond with the country's economic strength. Our people cannot support such an army owing to its false technical constitution. Only a tenth of the whole mobilised force is in the front, the remainder are in the rear consuming enormous resources. Therefore the Government has decided to reduce, by one third, the various effectives at the front and in the rear, without interfering with the numbers on active service or the artillery or machine gun sections."

SUGGESTED VISIT OF BRITISH PREMIER TO U.S.A.

WAR DUTIES PREVENT IT.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

It is authoritatively stated that the proposed visit of the Premier, Lord Duff and General Smuts, shall visit the United States has been under consideration, but neither of them can be spared from his duties for the period the visit would necessitate.

General Smuts and Admiral Sir J. Jellicoe are visiting Sheffield in October, and will inspect the munition establishments, and receive the

KING

EIGHT CYLINDER AUTOMOBILES
In service the world over
Tested by every climate and over all kinds of roads. Built by long established Company. Chassis recently adopted by United States Army and Marine Corps for armoured cars. Powerful, durable, economical. Four luxurious body models.

7-Passenger Touring Car
7-Passenger Four-door
7-Passenger Sedan
5-Passenger Roadster

EXCLUSIVE REPRESENTATIVES IN CHINA:
ARKELL & DOUGLASS, Inc., Shanghai.
KING MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Export Department
50 Union Square, New York, U.S.A.

THE SITUATION IN ARGENTINA.

THOUSANDS OF STRIKERS ATTACKING TROOPS.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 22.

The Government has ordered the cable companies to hand over copies of all "dispatches sent and received" on behalf of the Swedish and German Legations in order that they may be deplored at Washington.

The railway strikers, to whom reference was made on the 17th inst., fired on a train of soldiers. The fire was returned and one of the strikers was killed and several wounded.

LATER.

The railway strike is spreading, and another bridge has been dynamited. The situation at Rosario is worse.

Thousands of strikers are attacking the troops. The Minister of War proposes to declare martial law. A high official indicates the possibility of a declaration of war against Germany.

SIR E. MONTAGU PROPOSED VISIT TO INDIA.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The Times states that it is now certain that Sir Edwin Montagu, Secretary of State for India, will not start for India until after the reassembly of Parliament, in the middle of October.

He will probably take the opportunity of giving the House of Commons more detailed information concerning the plans of his visit, worked out in consultation with the Viceroy. One of Sir Edwin Montagu's colleagues will be Lord Donoughmore, formerly Under Secretary of State for War.

NEW AMERICAN CHIEF OF STAFF.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.

General T. H. Bliss has been appointed Chief of Staff in succession to General Scott, who is retiring.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Silver is quoted at 55d. There is a scarcity of supplies and the Market closed firm.

AUCTION.

G. & R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of October, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of "CROWN LAND" at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.									
Area	Boundary	Area	Boundary	Area	Boundary	Area	Boundary	Area	Boundary
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.
OFFICE ASSISTANT, Portuguese, with good knowledge of English. Apply in own handwriting.

Box No. 133.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, Sept. 18, 1917. 2115

WANTED.
YOUNG MAN with experience as TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER required by Shipping Firm. State previous experience and salary required.

Apply—Box 450.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 1997

FOR SALE.
"GALESEND", 109 The Peak.

Apply—C. H. GALE, Public Works Department.
Hongkong, Sept. 18, 1917. 2116

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 125, Des Vaux Road Central, Top Floor.
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833. 2108

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNERED BEEF
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CORNERED PORK.
PUT UP IN KEES AND BARRELS FOR EXPORT OR STRAIGHT USE.

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS

Latest Improved Models
JUST RECEIVED.
INSPECTION INVITED.

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WATSON'S

B BRANDY.

Superior Old Cognac.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

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To-day's Advertisements

WANTED.

WELL FURNISHED ROOM with partial board from October 1st on one of the upper levels of the Peak.
Reply to—A.H.N.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. 2133

ST. PAUL'S INSTITUTION,
CAUSEWAY BAY.

THE Reverend Mother Superior of the French Convent begs to inform the Public, and all kind friends of the Convent, that, from MONDAY the 1st October next, there will be an Exhibition and Sale of Work every day at the Convent.

A large quantity of useful articles suitable for Xmas presents, including underwear, children's frocks, etc., may be obtained at moderate prices.
Reverend Mother hopes that all kind friends will patronize the work of the poor Chinese Orphans and thus help the Sisters to continue their charitable works.
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. 2133

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"VAN WAERWYCK"
Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 30th September, 1917, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chuffed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 29th September, 1917 at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwriters in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.
Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. 2133

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Bedsteads, Piano, etc. etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton.

General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26—
6.30 p.m.—H.K. St. Andrew's Society's Meeting.
9.15 p.m.—Open Air Concert at Helena May Institute.

THURSDAY, Sept. 27—
Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock Exchange.

12.15 p.m.—Union Insurance Society's Extra General Meeting.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Sundry Goods at Kowloon Godowns.

6.30 p.m.—Kowloon Cricket Club's Annual General Meeting.

THURSDAY, Sept. 28 & Fri. 29 Sept.—
V.R.C. Annual Aquatic Sports.

SATURDAY, Sept. 29—
Michaelmas Day.

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Drugs, Chemicals, Hospital Sundries, etc., etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton.

Noon.—Douglas Steamship Co.'s Meeting.

SUNDAY, Sept. 30—
All Fresco Fete in aid of Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

MONDAY, Oct. 1—
11.30 a.m.—Full Moon.

October Criminal Sessions commence.

Opening Day of Sale of Work at French Convent, Causeway Bay.

10.45 a.m.—Auction of Two Hand Printing Presses, Wood Axes, Axes, Hoes, Cooking Utensils, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton.

11 p.m.—Sale of Crown Land at F.W.D.

MONDAY, Oct. 2—
General Holiday.

TUESDAY, Oct. 3—
11 a.m.—Auction of Postage Stamps at Messrs. Hughes and Houghton.

our the restoration of Belgium and the invaded districts of France. It says nothing of the application of the principle of Right to the territories on the Eastern front where German might has trampled on native rights. On the contrary, while Germany is making these hollow professions to delude the world her armies are further invading the territory of Russia.

The two concrete proposals which Germany's reply contains are (1) the simultaneous diminution of the armed forces of all States; and (2) the freedom and community of the seas. In the year before the war, it will be remembered, when Mr. WISSTON CHURCHILL, as First Lord of the Admiralty, made his proposal to Germany for a year's "Naval holiday" in which there should be no new construction by either of the two Powers, Germany spurned the proposal. The world guessed the reason then and the great conflagration which soon followed clearly revealed what had been in Germany's mind. Germany now desires to make a virtue of necessity. Ever since the British Fleet effectually confined the German Navy to its fortified harbours, we have been constantly hearing of Germany's desire for the "freedom of the seas." We do not remember having seen before the claim to "community of the seas" which more nearly expresses the German idea. There never was, before the war, any doubt about the freedom of the seas for the purposes of peaceful trade and intercourse. "German ships, mercantile or naval, were free to navigate the seas throughout the world without molestation by any superior Naval Power. What the term "freedom and community of the seas" apparently means is that Great Britain shall evacuate Gibraltar, and Malta, shall not be in a position to guard the Suez Canal; shall not fortify the English Channel coast line, shall not have naval stations in India, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, or anywhere else; perhaps, also, that Japan shall dismantle her fortifications in the Straits of Shimonoseki, and America her fortifications along the Panama Canal. And then, perhaps, Germany would demand the fortifications of Heligoland and the Kiel Canal. We presume this is what is intended by the term, but so far as we know Germany has not yet officially defined the phrase. It may be when the time arrives for the discussion of the terms of settlement, such questions will be considered, but when we remember the declarations of the Allies as to what they demand to afford the only basis of a lasting peace, it is clear that Germany will have to make a closer approach to those conditions than she does in her reply to the Pope's Note before the Allies will be justified in entering upon negotiations for peace.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

The Magistracy reports are held over until to-morrow.

Two charming embroidered pictures are now on view in the window of Messrs. Komor and Komor's shop, Des Voeux Road. They are being raffled for "Our Day." Tickets at \$2.00 each.

The Rev. Mother Superior and Sisters of the French Convent, St. Paul's Institution, Causeway Bay, are holding an exhibition and sale of work at the Convent on and from Monday next, 1st prox. The announcement will be found in our advertisement columns.

In view of German submarine raids in the Atlantic, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, says the "N.C. Daily News," has decided not to book women or children passengers on its European liners for points beyond Cape Town. The new rule will be enforced with the departure from Yokohama of the Iyo Maru.

OUR DAY

LADY MAY ROSE FUND

Subscriptions already acknowledged—
\$500
Sir Ellis Kadoorie 250
Mrs E. M. Stabb 100
\$650

WAR CHARITIES GENERAL COMMITTEE.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

"OUR DAY" PROGRAMME.

A meeting of the General Committee of the War Charities was held in the Council Chamber this morning to receive the report of the Executive Committee and to consider arrangements for the celebration of "Our Day."

His Excellency the Governor presided and there was a good attendance.

After the Hon. Mr. Hallifax (Hon. Secretary) had read the minutes of meeting No. 6, the Hon. Mr. E. H. SHARP, K.C., Chairman of the Executive Committee, said that since the last meeting of the General Committee held at the beginning of January the Executive Committee had to report the distribution of a large amount of money under the discretion of the General Committee. The principle under which the Committee had made this distribution had been that it should be as wide as possible, covering all useful objects, and help had been given to those institutions which have been doing the most good. Since this fund was started in 1916, the War Charities Committee had distributed more than \$45,000 among a long list of Charities which has been published from time to time. Amongst the principal objects to which the Committee had made allocations this year were the working parties in Hongkong for Queen Mary's Needlework Guild. This charity was the largest item in the expenditure, and during the present year that work had very much increased. In January the materials cost about \$8,000 monthly and to-day that amount was double. A great quantity of things had been made and sent to France, England, Mesopotamia and other places. The Shipping Companies had given most generous help in the matter. The Companies had desired not to have their names mentioned but the Committee would take the present opportunity of acknowledging that.

The Hon. Mr. Sharp then referred to the other Charities that had received the attention of the Committee, including the Royal Flying Corps Hospital, to which it had been undertaken to donate £200 per month, the Prisoners of War, to whom parcels were being regularly sent. Over \$9,700 had been devoted to that fund, and it was perhaps the most immediately useful fund in the list. They now had 150 prisoners of war who were receiving regular parcels. The other Charities to which the Hon. Mr. Sharp referred were the St. Dunstan's Hospital, Lord Roberts' Memorial Workshops, the Y.M.C.A. Huts, the Dreadnought Hospital, Dr. Barnardo's Homes and the Belgian Relief Fund. With regard to the latter, Mr. Sharp said that as the United States had now taken over the whole of this work, no further funds would be sent from the Hongkong War Charities.

Mr. Sharp said that the work of the Executive Committee would be helped of the General Committee agreed that allocations could be made without reference to them. The Executive Committee now practically had that power and only a very small extension of that power was asked. It was sometimes the cause of a waste of valuable time when an urgent call was made for funds. Either a special meeting of the General Committee had to be called or notices had to be sent round to each member, which, in urgent cases, was an unnecessary waste of time.

His Excellency the Governor said that arising out of the speech by the Hon. Mr. Sharp he would like to move that the Executive Committee should be generally authorised to make allocations to any objects. He thought it would facilitate prompt dealing with special cases and he hoped the General Committee would pass the resolution.

The motion was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Continuing, His Excellency said that he would also like to mention

how they all deplored the death of Dr. Atkinson, one of the Committee's representatives in London. They did not propose to fill his place because Mr. Murray Stewart had very generously filled it by doing all the work alone, which arrangement, His Excellency trusted, would be satisfactory to the Committee. Proper steps had been taken to communicate to Mrs. Atkinson the deep regard in which Dr. Atkinson was held, the regret felt when they heard of his death and their appreciation of his work. He regretted that Lady May would not be in Hongkong on the occasion of "Our Day" and it was very important that all letters in connection with those Day should be super-scribed "Rose Day" otherwise they would not be opened, if addressed to Lady May without such superscription. The work in Lady May's absence was being undertaken by Mrs. Stedman at Government House. With regard to "Our Day" the programme was to be something after the following nature:—In the afternoon there would be held a form of entertainment which had been the practice on other "Our Day" celebrations. There would be a Conversation and they would be charmed by the strains of the best bands in the Colony. There would also be a drawing for War Bonds. He would like to say one word about the War Bonds. He would like everybody to remember that every dollar subscribed would be given to War funds, sixty per cent. of the amount subscribed would be for prizes which would take the form of War Bonds and the remaining 40 per cent. would be given to the funds for "Our Day." Not one cent would go to any other purpose and no part would be devoted to working expenses; therefore, the drawing would be different to that obnoxious method of gambling called lotteries. None need be the least afraid of bringing himself or herself within the clutches of the law. It should not be a lottery; it would be what it is termed—a drawing for war bonds. The very fact that the Governor of the Colony has given his sanction to the scheme should be enough to satisfy the most cautious mind.

In the evening the public gardens would be illuminated and again they would have their judicious senses soothed with sweet music. On that occasion they would have the opportunity of displaying in Hongkong for the first time two quite new war films which were being sent from Shanghai, and no doubt that would prove a very great attraction. There would also be a Chinese theatrical entertainment which he understood would last for six days, with intervals to allow the actors to rest their judicious senses.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald then said that he was exceedingly sorry, but he would ask permission to retire from the Sub-Committee dealing with the War Bonds drawing. He presumed that the bonds drawn would be the property of those who drew them, and therefore they were prizes. He had private reasons for wishing to withdraw; they were not professional reasons and he did not wish it to be thought that he placed himself above, or thought himself any better than those who were arranging the scheme. He would, therefore, be glad if his resignation from the Sub-Committee were accepted.

His Excellency said that he was very sorry to lose the services of the Rev. Mr. Macdonald. He quite appreciated his views in the matter, and all he could say was that in the special circumstances he was extremely sorry to have to differ with him.

In reply to His Excellency, the Rev. Mr. Macdonald said that he did not imply by his remarks that he desired to withdraw from the General Committee or the Executive Committee. He would be only too pleased to give all the assistance he could to those bodies.

The meeting then terminated.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

THIS remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, coughs, whooping cough, etc. It has been a favorite with the mothers of young children for almost forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents the results of pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotics and may be given to children of any age. It is a pleasant remedy and is sold by all druggists and chemists.

The following is a full statement of the amounts remitted to various Associations up to 30th September, 1917, including the results of "Our Day" (1916) and "St. George's Day" (1917).

British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem	£8,873 2 3
Blinded Soldiers & Sailors' Care Committee	1,920 18 10
Central Prisoners of War Association	4,295 12 10
Officers' Families Fund	4,028 11 4
Royal Flying Corps Hospital	\$500
Y.M.C.A. Hut Fund	2,004 9 7
The British Women's Hospital (Star & Carter Building Fund)	\$3,800 9 6
French Red Cross	2,130
Dreadnought Hospital	2,000
Lord Roberts' Memorial Workshops	1,325
Dr. Barnardo's Homes	1,100
Relief in Northern France	1,000
British & Foreign Sailors' Society	708
Miners' Fund	600
National Committee for relief in Belgium	502 7 11
The Blue Cross Fund	512 3 6
Hospital Auxiliaire 113 Hongkong	506
Soldiers and sailors Families Association	304 17
Church Army Fund	200
Royal Patriotic Fund Corp.	200
Queen Mary Royal Naval Hospital Fund	200
Imperial Association for assisting disabled Military and Naval Officers	200
Education of Officers' Children	200
Bagby War Memorial	200
Archibald Training Ship	200
Sailors Memorial Fund	200
Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund	164 49 4
Scottish Women's Hospital (for Foreign Service)	158 15 5
Ladies Emergency Committee of the Navy League	150
Russian Prisoners of War Help Committee	100
Soldiers and Sailors Help Society	100
Indian Soldiers Fund Sub-committee	100
County of London War Hospital	100
Martouret Hospital (Foundation Allusion)	100
Recreative Hospital for Shipwrecked Seamen's Fund	100
Union Jack Club	100
French Wounded Emergency Fund	100
Belgian Red Cross	100
Belgian Prisoners of War in Germany	100
Serbian Relief Fund	100
Montenegrin Relief Fund	100
Polish Victims Relief Fund	100
Syrian and Palestine Relief Fund	100
Marylebone Hospital Supply Depot	100
Russian Red Cross	100
Lord Mayors' Troop	50
Police Hospital and College	50
The Children's Aid Committee	50
Lady Victoria Herberts Fund for assisting Friends of prisoners of War in Germany	36 17 10
Five Pennies	33 10 3
Peterhead Minesweeper and Patrol Flotilla Fund	32
Soldiers Club Association	25
Newspapers for the Fleet Committee	20
Royal Soldiers' Daughters Home	20
Lady Roberts Field Glass Fund	17 12 1
Lady Lugard Hospitality Fund	10
Invalid Children Association	5
Earl of Lonsdale Charing Cross Hospital	5
Catholic Women's League	1 1 10
Total	\$47,700 10 6

The equivalent of the above amount is \$397,211.78. The Sub-Committee have expended on materials for the local working parties various sums having been disbursed locally for supplementing pensions, entertainments, tobacco &c., for the troops, amounting to \$5,944.01. The expenses of the fund, including cables, advertising, discounts and sundries amount to \$1,813.57.

Total amount expended to 29 September \$478,676.17
Balance of account in London 25th 1917 2,178.84
Balance of account in Hongkong 55,788.28
Total subscriptions to 20 September 1917 \$634,541.29

N. J. STABB
Hon. Treasurer.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The sympathy of a wide circle of friends in Hongkong and the coast ports will be extended to Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Vernon in the loss of their only surviving son at the front, and to Mrs. H. W. Bird in the loss of her brother, Lieutenant Vernon, who was a Wing Commander in the Royal Naval Air Service, lost his life at the front on the 16th inst.

The Staff of the Sanitary Department have presented to Dr. W. W. Pearce, the Medical Officer of Health, a traveling case and a silver-mounted flask as a token of esteem on the occasion of his impending departure for the front on war service. Mr. E. V. Carmichael, Head of the Department, made the presentation in a few well-chosen words in which he expressed the appreciation of the Staff of the courtesy, invariably shown towards them by Dr. Pearce during the sixteen years he had been connected with the Department. Dr. Pearce, in acknowledging the compliment paid to him took the opportunity to thank the Staff for the valuable help they had given him and bespoke the same co-operation on behalf of the Medical Officer of Health during his absence.

Mr. D. L. Pritchard, formerly of Yokohama, was killed in action in France on July 31. Mr. Pritchard, before his departure from Yokohama, was with the Rising Sun Petroleum Co., and was for one season Hon. Secretary of the Yokohama Literary and Musical Society.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST FOREIGN RESIDENT OF HONGKONG.

We regret to announce the death of Rev. Mother Maria Stella, Superioress of the Italian Convent in Hongkong. The sad event took place at the Convent at 3 a.m. yesterday (Sunday).

The late Rev. Mother came out to Hongkong in 1880 with the very first Sisters to establish the Hongkong Branch of the House of Carmelite Sisters of Charity. She had lived continuously in the Colony since the date of her arrival 37 years ago. She took a special interest in the instruction of Chinese girls. At an early stage of her career in the sisterhood in Hongkong, she devoted her energy almost entirely to the department for the Chinese Orphans in the Convent. From a very small beginning with only a few children she saw the development of the work of the Sisters among the Chinese children in Hongkong from stage to stage until at the present time there are housed in the parent institution on the Island some 500 Chinese girls, and if the Branches in the districts are included there may be counted within the fold of the late Mother Stella considerably over 1,000 Chinese Orphans. The Branches include houses at Vancora, West Point, Kowloon, Yau-mati, Hongkong, Sankwan, Aberdeen, Nantam and also a large Foundling Home at Sze-Bue.

In 1889 Mother Stella was elected by the Community Superioress in Hongkong. She held the position until 1895 when failing health and advanced years compelled her retirement from active duties. She nevertheless remained in the Convent and by reason of her intimate acquaintance with the practical work of the Institution assisted her successors with much valuable advice in the work which they have since carried on and extended under her wise counsel. The late Rev. Mother Stella has had the unique satisfaction of knowing that for over two generations she counted amongst the scholars of the Convent pupils who attended her school from its very commencement and who continued to send their children to the Convent school.

Great personal devotion attach to Mother Stella from those who worked with her for the best portion of her long religious life in Hongkong and by none is her death more deeply regretted than by those who profited by her Christian charity and by her devotion in the cause of the propagation of the faith.

At the time of her death she was the oldest foreign resident in Hongkong.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

The report for presentation to shareholders at the Twenty-first Ordinary Yearly Meeting, on Saturday, the 6th October, 1917, at 12.30 p.m., is as follows:—

The Directors herewith present to the shareholders a statement of the Company's Accounts for the year ended 31st July, 1917.

The profit for the year after writing off \$31,601.08 for Depreciation and Bad and Doubtful Debts, and providing for Directors' and Auditor's fees, amounts to \$130,102.69 from which it is proposed to pay a dividend of Two Dollars per share absorbing \$120,000.00; to transfer to Fire and Typhoon Insurance Fund \$6,000.00 and to carry forward \$4,102.69.

Capital.—During the current year the nominal Capital of the Company was increased from \$300,000.00 to \$450,000.00 by the creation of 20,000 New Shares at \$7.50 each (\$6.00 paid up) as sanctioned at the meeting of Shareholders held on 11th October, 1916.

Directors.—Mr. F. Maitland and Dr. J. W. Noble retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

Audit.—The annexed accounts have been audited by Mr. J. Hennessy, B.Sc., F.C.A., in the absence of Mr. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A. Mr. Percy Smith offers himself for re-election.

J. SCOTT HARBSTON,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1917.

Mr. D. L. Pritchard, formerly of Yokohama, was killed in action in France on July 31. Mr. Pritchard, before his departure from Yokohama, was with the Rising Sun Petroleum Co., and was for one season Hon. Secretary of the Yokohama Literary and Musical Society.

RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain-Expeller? It not only cures rheumatism, but it cures all the aches and pains of the body. It is a powerful remedy and is sold by all druggists and chemists.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

RAID BY GLASGOW TROOPS.

LONDON, Sept. 23. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The Glasgow troops carried out a successful raid, last night, to the north-east of Compiègne, inflicting many casualties and destroyed dug-outs.

There was considerable hostile artillery work last night in the Ypres sector.

NAVAL AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The Admiralty announces that Naval aircraft bombed on Friday night Thourout and Courtemarch railway stations, causing fires.

They bombed Ostend docks on Saturday.

All returned.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report says:—An English monitor bombarded Ostend and struck the cathedral. Seven Belgians were killed and 21 wounded. Our coastal batteries drove off the monitor.

We repulsed strong attacks to the south-east of St. Julien and we drove out the English who had penetrated our trenches south-east of Arras.

ANOTHER ENEMY ATTACK IN CHAMPAGNE REPULSED.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

A French communiqué states:—After violent bombardment the Germans last evening again attacked in the region of Maison-de-Champagne. Our precise fire broke up the attack before it reached our lines.

Eleven German aeroplanes were destroyed and our aircrew heavily bombed ammunition depots, factories and railway stations, including those of Staden, Roulers and Courtemarch.

LATER.

A French communiqué states that the artillery struggle is somewhat violent in the region of Hurbise and on the left bank of the Meuse north of Hill 304.

AEROPLANE FIGHT AT VERDUN.

DISTINGUISHED SPECTATORS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Reuters' Correspondent at the French Headquarters reports that while the King of the Belgians, President Poincaré and General Petain were visiting Verdun, reviewing in the morning, close to the fortress, a number of regiments which had distinguished themselves during August in battle, a couple of German aeroplanes arrived close to the review ground.

French machines, which were circling over the troops, instantly attacked the intruders who fled at full speed. The French aeroplanes pursued and brought down an enemy machine close to the review ground.

The Boches have been persistently bombarding Verdun with heavy shells for some days past.

THE BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS RESUMED.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Dutch telegrams indicate the resumption of the Belgian deportations and also the destruction of the Belgian steel works, including the famous Cockerill works, at Seraing-sur-Meuse.

SHIPPING ACCOMMODATION AT BREAST.

PARIS, Sept. 23.

The local authorities at Brest are proceeding with the construction of a 250 yard mole capable of accommodating the largest vessels afloat.

FOOD CONTROLLER FOR SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 23.

The Premier has had an audience with the King regarding the food supply and it was decided to appoint a Food Controller.

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION AND GERMAN PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Dr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction, speaking at Huddersfield on post-war reconstruction, said that the Germans had been very active in endeavouring to secure supplies of raw materials throughout the world, and he even tried to acquire control of the great mineral deposits in England during the war.

THE FLANDERS VICTORY.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Reuters' Correspondent at Headquarters reports that the situation is unchanged upon the new front created by Thursday's great victory. This most satisfactory news means that the costly efforts of the Germans have been in vain. What we have held. Guns roared and the earth was shuddering with intensity the nightlong, but for every crump of German shell there were at least half-a-dozen blasts of British gunfire.

One now begins to hear something regarding the features of the battle from the participants. It consisted entirely of open fighting on our side against concealed fighting on the part of the enemy. Apart from the admirable Staff work, which coordinated all infantry movements and artillery work, there was little of a distinctive tactical character.

The infantry had to attack visible positions and deal with heretofore undisclosed ones as they went forward, and the initiative of the Regimental officers was one of the great contributory causes of success. Occasional opportunities for the display of tactical genius were always grasped most ably.

The Australians are in extraordinarily high spirits over their success. They had anticipated very much higher casualties than they suffered, knowing full well the tough task set them. It is no mere figure of speech to say that these splendid fellows are thirsting to be at the Hun again.

It is the literal truth, as expressed in terms of unmistakable sincerity in every platoon one comes across. What can the Germans hope to do, as man to man, against such troops?

The almost ghastly pallor of the German prisoners appears to indicate that short rations are doing their work in the German army. The demeanour of practically all the officer prisoners strikingly illustrates the changed spirit of the enemy. Their attitude is that of men who have lost all confidence in the future. As usual, prisoners belonging to different arms are indulging in mutual recriminations while all unite in deriding the German airman.

GERMAN OFFICERS FUNKING.

PARIS, Sept. 23.

The Temps, commenting on the demoralising effect of the British burrages at the Menin battle, says that during the fighting on the 20th and 21st inst, not a single German officer was found in the first and second enemy lines.

THE REDUCTION OF RUSSIA'S ARMY.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 23.

It is semi-officially stated that the reduction of the Army has been decided upon owing to the need of labour and the desirability of withdrawing men who are too old or partially incapacitated by wounds.

A considerable reduction in the allowances to soldiers' dependants is anticipated.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE CABINET.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 23.

M. Kerensky, who is at Headquarters, has instructed M. Tereschenko, to undertake the reconstruction of the Cabinet which will probably be completed before the meeting of the Democratic Conference.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

A Russian official report says: We pressed back the enemy advanced guards in the region of Rudna in the direction of Riga.

The Rumanians repelled attacks in the region of Mancheli.

GENERAL ALEXIEFF'S SUCCESSOR.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 23.

General Doukhonine, Chief of Staff on the Western front, has been appointed to succeed General Alexieff.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The death is announced of Colonel Firebrace, who was Chairman of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

The death is also announced of Rear-Admiral L. C. Keppel.

According to a compilation by the National City Bank of New York, 4 billion American cigarettes went to China in the last five years ending with June; another billion to the Straits Settlements; 100 millions to China, 100 millions to Hongkong, and about 10 millions to the Philippines. The value of American cigarettes exported from the United States to China since 1900 is more than \$3 billion dollars.

ARGENTINA & GERMANY.

SATISFACTORY APOLOGY FROM GERMANY-AVERTS RUPTURE.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 23.

The Argentine Note to Germany, although it fixes no time limit, has the same effect as an ultimatum for the country will not permit temporising.

The Government, not yet having received a satisfactory Note on the subject of the Luxburg affair, sent another demanding a complete disavowal of Count Luxburg and confirmation of the promise to respect Argentine ships.

The Foreign Minister declared in the Chamber that if the reply was unsatisfactory the Government were resolved to take the most extreme measures. "If necessary," he said, "we shall send our soldiers."

LATER.

It is officially stated that Germany has given satisfaction.

The German Note, which was signed by Herr Kuehlmann, was communicated to the Chamber at the moment that the latter were about to vote a rupture of diplomatic negotiations.

The Note states that Germany exceedingly regrets the Luxburg affair and absolutely disapproves of his views which were his personal ideas, and they will have no effect whatever on the decisions and premises of the German Government.

LATER.

After the statement of the Foreign Minister on the negotiations with Germany the Chamber adjourned till tomorrow.

The proposal to rupture negotiations with Germany is not withdrawn.

THE STRIKE OF RAILWAY MEN.

Buenos Aires, Sept. 23.

The railway men have decided upon a general strike, on Monday.

THE MAGISTRACY.

AN OFFICE COOLIES' THEFTS.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Wood this morning with the larceny of one Corona typewriter and two brass Buddhas, to the value of about \$75, the property of Mr. C. E. Richardson; and also with unlawfully obtaining two gold rings valued at \$23 from a goldsmith at Queen's Road East, with the intent to defraud.

Inspector Sim told His Worship that defendant was an office coolie of Mr. C. E. Richardson, the Manager of the Fisher Flouring Mills Co., Hongkong Agency, at Prince's Buildings. Defendant left Mr. Richardson's employ a few days previous to the theft and took with him a spare office key from one of the office drawers. With regard to the rings, he took them from the goldsmith under false pretences saying they were for Mr. Richardson's Compadore. When arrested, defendant told the Police where he had pawned the articles. He had not a cent on his person. The money had probably been squandered.

Defendant pleaded guilty, and after further evidence His Worship sentenced the defendant to 6 months' hard labour on the first charge and 6 weeks' hard labour on the second charge, both sentences to run concurrently.

NO FOOD TO EAT.

A Chinese charged with snatching a purse from a man yesterday afternoon, told the magistrate (Mr. Dyer Bell) that he was hungry and had no food to eat; and that he had a mother to support.

His Worship sentenced him to two months' hard labour.

THE OLD STORY.

Two Chinese bricklayers were charged before Mr. Wood this morning with the larceny of a zinc block worth \$60 from the Tai-koo Dockyard on the 22nd inst.

Defendants pleaded not guilty. Mr. Thomas' Grishaw, building overseer at the Tai-koo Docks, told His Worship that at 7.30 a.m. on Saturday the 22nd, he saw the two defendants carrying a basket coming out of the west gate. The watchman stopped them and wanted to uncover the basket but the first defendant brushed his hand away. Witness thought it curious and ordered the defendants to stop. They stopped and he opened the basket and found the zinc. The first defendant said the zinc was given him by a plumber, but he was unable to find it a donor, when taken round to do so.

The second defendant said he knew nothing about the matter.

After hearing further evidence His Worship discharged the second defendant and sentenced the first defendant to three months' hard labour and for four hours' stocks.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

THE NEW LINE INTACT.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

Hostile counter-attacks with considerable forces were continued last evening on the Ypres front, but without result, except a heavy increase of the enemy's losses.

A powerful counter-attack in massed formation on a wide front, eastward of St. Julien, penetrated at one point a short distance into our new positions, but they were immediately and completely driven out.

The West Lancashires and London Regiments repulsed the enemy at all other points with great loss.

Our whole line was intact after two hours' fierce fighting.

The attack was delivered with great determination and the enemy's losses were exceedingly severe.

We completely repulsed a strong attack on both sides of the Ypres-Menin road.

Our artillery crashed a counter-attack eastward of Langemark.

HEAVY COUNTER-ATTACKS DEFEATED.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Reuters' Correspondent at British Headquarters reports:—

The Germans are doing just what we expected and for which we were fully prepared, namely, counter-attacking in great force. The first began at 6.30 last night against a wide front held by the British and Australians. The light being good for aerial co-operation our artillery did great work. The attackers were fresh troops brought up from the Reserves.

The attackers, despite the intense, artillery fire and heavy losses, pressed on with great determination, actually penetrating on a front of 800 yards, where desperate hand-to-hand fighting ensued. Our supports, however, took up the struggle, and the enemy, wavering, they being enfiladed from a number of pill-boxes and concerted shell-holes which we had recently taken.

The ground was soon piled up with their corpses, and by nine o'clock the attack was beaten back.

Two very heavy counter-attacks further south followed, which also were defeated. Three others followed, each on a formidable scale, but all were repulsed with great losses.

Our casualties have been relatively light, with many "walking" cases. The weather is inclined to be misty, but we have been lucky on the whole in this respect.

HEAVY FIGHTING AND GREAT AERIAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

During the day there was heavy fighting southward of the Ypres-Menin road. The enemy fought with great determination, but was not successful in his attempt to regain the Tower Hamlets Ridge.

The Durham troops to-day completely repulsed three strong counter-attacks northward of the Tower Hamlets. Further south repeated hostile attacks compelled our advanced troops to fall back slightly from part of the ground gained yesterday morning in this area.

The whole of the positions captured on Thursday are securely in our possession.

On the battle front there were no further counter-attacks.

There was great reciprocal artillery firing all along the front.

Our fire prevented an attempted raid this morning in the neighbourhood of the Arras-Cambrai road.

We carried out a successful raid eastward of Monchy-le-Preux.

There was great aerial activity yesterday, our aeroplanes ranging the guns on hostile batteries, troops, trenches and shell-holes.

Low-flying machines harassed the enemy's infantry and transport.

Four tons of bombs were dropped on Roulers railway station and the aerodromes in the vicinity of Lille and southward of Cambrai.

A further 64 tons were dropped at night on Roulers, Ledeghem, and Menin railway stations, and masses of transports and troops in the Menin-Ypres road.

Ten German aeroplanes were brought down and eight were driven down.

Twelve of our machines are missing.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

A German official report states:—After several hours of the strongest fighting last evening at Langemark, as far as Hallebeke, the English attacked enemy positions; but they were repulsed after hand-to-hand fighting. Especially between the Rosengraben-Staden and the Ypres-Bellers roads, and further south on the Hallebeke.

OSTEND BOMBARDED.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The Admiralty announces that the ships of the Belgian coast patrol bombarded the Naval works at Ostend this morning with satisfactory results.

Our air-patrol shot down three enemy seaplanes.

NAVAL AIRCRAFT BUSY.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The Admiralty announces that Naval aircraft during the night and morning of 20th-21st inst. dropped a large quantity of bombs with good results on Aertrycke, Sparappelhoek, and Thourout aerodromes, and Thourout railway station; and also near the Atelier De-La-Marine Ostende.

A Flying Corps patrol assisted and drove off numerous enemy aircraft which attacked our machines.

All our machines returned.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO THE POPE.

THE REFERENCE TO INTERNATIONAL DISARMAMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The following is the text of the passage in the German reply to the Pope's Note referring to international disarmament:—

"The Imperial Government welcomes with special sympathy the leading idea of His Holiness, in which the conviction is expressed that in future material power must be superseded by the moral power of right. We also are convinced that the sick body of human society can only be healed by the fortifying moral strength of right."

"From this would follow, according to His Holiness, a simultaneous diminution of the armed forces of all States and the institution of obligatory arbitration of all international disputes. We share the view that definite rules and certain safeguards for a simultaneous reciprocal limitation of armaments on land, sea and air, as well as the true freedom and community of the high seas, are things in treating which the new spirit that in the future should prevail in international relations should find its first hopeful expression."

"The task would then arise of deciding international differences of opinion not by armed forces but by peaceful methods, especially arbitration, the great peace-producing effect of which we, together with His Holiness, fully recognise."

SUBMARINE PIRACY.

NEW METHODS OF DEFENCE.

PARIS, Sept. 23.

A high French Naval Authority, interviewed by the Maitin, on anti-submarine, said that besides smoke-clouds, other inventions are increasing the pirates' difficulties. As an example, "Our submarine listening microphones, invented by three French Naval lieutenants, have been perfected to a degree we never ventured to hope for a few weeks ago. Once all our ships are supplied with these devices they will soon be able to recognise the presence of a submarine, its distance and its direction. Hence they can avoid it, while simultaneously our gun boats and scouts can take up the pursuit. That is why the British Naval Authorities are confident."

THE GUNBOATS ON THE TIGRIS.

ENORMOUS EXECUTION.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

This week's Gazette contains a report by Captain Wilfrid Nunn, of the operations of the gunboats in Mesopotamia extending from December, 1916, to the fall of Bagdad.

Describing the pursuit of the Turks from Samarra, Captain Nunn relates an encounter between three gunboats and a strong enemy rearguard at the Nabrakellak Bend. All the ships were hit many times, and fifty per cent of the complement of a gunboat were casualties, but the enemy must have suffered immensely, as the gunboats at one time were firing 6-inch guns at a 4,500 yards' range. The gunboats subsequently effected enormous execution by the rapid-fire of all their available guns amongst large numbers of retreating Turks, who mostly were too demoralised to reply. The gunboats also shot down their gun-tanks, enabling the troops to capture the guns. They also captured a number of enemy vessels.

CAPTURED GERMAN TERRITORIES.

AUSTRALIA'S POLICY.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 23.

Replying to Mr. Bakhay's motion that any proposal to restore the captured German territories in the vicinity of Australia should be particularly distasteful to Australians and prejudicial to their interest and to the future peace of the world, Mr. Hughes announced that the Imperial Government approved of the Commonwealth's policy regarding the German Possessions in the Pacific. The time was inopportune to discuss their policy.

(Continued on Page 3.)

AWAY IN THE LEAD AND STILL GAINING.

BORATED LAVENDER

BATH AMMONIA

EXPRESSLY PREPARED FOR TOILET USE.

ANTISEPTIC CLEANSING
This new preparation will be found to combine the aromatic properties of the French Toilet Waters with the cleansing power of Ammonia.

DELICATELY PERFUMED with the sweet odour of MITCHEAM LAVENDER the bath has a new charm. The addition of antiseptics REMOVES SKIN IMPURITIES, and frees the bath from the distressing skin troubles so prevalent in tropical climates.

50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.

Queen's Dispensary
(HARPER & CO.)

Tel. 492. 31, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY ENGLISH
ENGINEER
IN THE COLONY.

Diss Bros.

W. L. WYNOLAN
(Formerly of the
Royal Engineers)

TO THE ARCHITECT AND TO THE ENGINEER.

"An ounce of demonstration is worth a pound of theory."

WE DEMONSTRATE WITH

"MALTHOID"

and we invite the Profession and others interested not only to witness our demonstrations, but to bear witness that "the results justify the claims made both as to material and methods of roof construction."

SAFETY
CLEAN
WATERPROOF
"MALTHOID"
SAFE
SNOWPROOF

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG.

THE POLICE RESERVE CONCERT.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

The promenade concert in the Botanical Gardens, arranged by the Police Reserve, on Saturday evening, was attended by a very large number of people; every available seat being occupied quite a quarter of an hour before the advertised time for the concert to commence, and there were also hundreds of promenaders on the terraces and sidewalks.

His Excellency the Governor arrived about 9.15 p.m., accompanied by his A.D.C., Captain Edwards, and was received by Dr. Jordan, Surgeon Superintendent of the Police Reserve.

The gardens presented a very pretty picture, being illuminated by a number of red Chinese lanterns, and the weather was delightfully cool.

The Programme was admirably arranged, consisting of alternate selections by the Band of the 14th Punjab and the Police Reserve Orchestra, interspersed with vocal solos.

Mrs. C. W. Bewick and Miss Camille de Castro, who provided soprano solos, were called upon for extras at each appearance, and were presented with handsome bouquets by Dr. Jordan, Mr. C. H. P. Hay and Mr. A. Hyde Lay, rendered baritone solos in excellent style, and also had to satisfy the audience with encores.

Mr. George Grimbly played the accompaniments in his usual accomplished style. The Organists of the concert were well repaid for their efforts, for the entertainment was an unequalled success from all points of view, and no doubt additional seating accommodation will have to be provided at subsequent Concerts, for the attendance is certain to be large.

NO CHITS IN PUBLIC BARS.

PROPOSED HONGKONG LEGISLATION.

A Bill, which it is proposed to introduce in the Legislative Council, is published in the Government Gazette for general information.

The object of the Bill is to prohibit the sale, except for cash, of intoxicating liquors to be consumed on any licensed premises, unless such sale is to a resident at a hotel, or is of liquor to be consumed at a hotel or restaurant.

The opportunity is also taken to repeal certain provisions in the Liquor Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, requiring the publication in Chinese of all regulations relating to dealers' licences, Chinese restaurant licences and brewery licences. These provisions are considered unnecessary.

Where any intoxicating liquor is sold by a servant or employee in contravention of the Ordinance, the employer, whether a natural person or a body corporate, shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against the Ordinance unless he proves affirmatively that the sale was against his express orders and without his consent or connivance.

Every person to whom any liquor is supplied in contravention of the Ordinance will also be guilty of an offence against the Ordinance.

Every person who is guilty of an offence against the Ordinance will be liable, upon summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$250.

A navigation training school has been opened in San Francisco by the United States Shipping Board. Enrollment in this school is open to men between the ages of 18 and 25 years. The course consists of six weeks' intensive training on shore, followed by a six-week voyage on the Pacific coast.

The Atlantic Cable Company has been awarded a contract to lay a new cable from the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico to the general purpose of which is to train men for the American merchant marine.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS
LONDON and BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT
SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID
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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

LONDON and BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT
SAID and MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to
Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and
through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING
Etc. apply to—
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office, E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS
FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, via
SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI,
Kobe and YOKOHAMA.
HAWAII MARU Tuesday, 25th Sept. at Noon.
CANADA MARU Wednesday, 26th Sept. at 3 p.m.
PANAMA MARU Saturday, 27th Oct. at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE. For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via
Swatow and Amoy.
"BOSHU MARU" Thursday, 27th Sept. at 10 a.m.
"JOH-HIN MARU" Sunday, 30th Sept. at Noon.
Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF,
near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone
No. 73 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE. Every three months steamers proceed
to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius,
Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE. Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide,
calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE. Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore,
Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers
take cargo only.

JAVA LINE. Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan
and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS
APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")
ROTTERDAM LLOYD ROYAL MAIL LINE
(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSE LLOYD")

Joint Service
between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fast sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and
HONOLULU.

STEAMERS	Tons	DATE
NONIN DER NEDERLANDEN	10,000	28th September.
OPHEM	8,000	10th October.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second
class saloon passengers.
For further particulars please apply to
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, AGENTS.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via
PORTS and SUEZ and PANAMA CANALS.

(With liberty to call at the Malacca Coast)

For Freight & further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING CARGO on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE.

Steamer from Hongkong	on or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A. steamer	Shortly		

For freight and further particulars apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL & S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,
Batavia, Bismarck and Samarang.

Sails on or about

For Sailing dates apply to—Passenger Agents

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SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Sept. 25, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SENJIANG	Sept. 27, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	ANSHU	Sept. 30, Daylight
SHANGHAI	SUNING	Oct. 2, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon
accommodation. Amplitude: Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent
Saloon accommodation. Amplitude: Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai,
taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at
Wosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	TUESDAY, Sept. 25, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	THURSDAY, Sept. 27, Daylight.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	LOONGSANG	SUNDAY, Sept. 30, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling
at Singapore and Penang.
Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently
calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with
electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily
disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton
and Shanghai; sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation,
and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via
Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with
good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo
calling at Haiphong with intermediate calls.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by
a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan,
Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSHIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between
Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers,
leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival, at
destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI
AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

S.S. JAPAN, 6,013 tons, Capt. —, will be despatched for SHANGHAI,
Kobe and Moji on WEDNESDAY, 26th Sept.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamer have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and
is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all
cases of poor blood, or in other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. No
sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries,
overcoming and expelling disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all
obstructions, purifying, clearing, and refreshing the blood, and restoring the system to its
natural state. The effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism,
sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poisons, eczema, leprosy,
psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, or any other disease, it
improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking,
coughs, and all other ailments of the respiratory system.

GET VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE. See next insertion for full particulars.
Send stamped addressed envelope for Free Booklet, or 2/6 for Trial Bottle of either
remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., 40, GOWER ST., LONDON. Unimpaired vendors
may try, to see if you are anything else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having
VETARZO. The genuine has the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp of
VETARZO REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY DOGS, CASH, CHEMISTS.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
WELLINGTON SILVERSMITHS
SLACK LEAD SOAP
POLYBRILLIANT METAL POLISH
NEVER BECOMES DRY, HARD LIKE OTHER METAL PASTES

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED, Wellington, N.Z.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good
Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms
and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAIPHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 25th Sept. at 12 Noon.
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgkins	FRIDAY, 28th Sept. at 12 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
General Managers.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

JOINT SERVICE OF THE
"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM
LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"WILLIS",
having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or extra-
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong &
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods
remaining undelivered after noon, the
25th September, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Undersigned on or before
the 25th September, or they will not be
recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where
they will be examined on the 25th
September at 10 a.m. by the Company's
surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
No Insurance whatsoever has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 20, 1917. 2124

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"KOREA MARU",

The above named Steamer having
arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
notified to send in their Bills of Lading
for countersignature, and to take immediate
delivery of Cargo from the Godowns.
Cargo remaining undelivered on SATUR-
DAY, 22nd September at 5 p.m. will be
landed at Consignees' risk and expense,
and delivery must then be taken from the
Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all
Cargo remaining undelivered on THURS-
DAY, 21st September, at 5 p.m.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected.

No Claims will be recognised after the
Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.
All chafed and damaged Cargo will
be landed into the Company's Godown
where they will be examined on 1st
October at 10 a.m.
No Claims will be recognised if filed
after the 11th October, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.

Hongkong, Sept. 21, 1917. 2125

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG &
SINGAPORE.

(Also from Colombo and Madras ex-
"Euryalus" and "Thongwa")

THE Steamship
"JAPAN",
having arrived from the above Ports,
Consignees of Cargo by her are notified
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or extra-
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong &
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 23rd instant, will
be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged pack-
ages are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined by Messrs.
Goddard and Douglas on 27th instant,
at 10 a.m.

No Claims against the Steamer must be
presented in writing within 10 days
after arrival of steamer, otherwise they
will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by
the undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 21, 1917. 2130

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER

CHERRY & Co.

PEPPER STREET.

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 25, 1917.

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE
"ORINA"

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS
OF THE WEEK

PRICE 25 CENTS

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT
TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION.	STEAMERS	SAILING DATE.
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